

soldied the soil of Kansas with fraternal blood—who excelled at the introduction of club law in the Senate chamber, who blocked the Missouri river, and carried out the right of search on every suspected steamer upward bound—who have rioted in every class and degree of crime for a long period. It staggers me, that the party of Atchison and Stringfellow, of Calhoun and Beecher—the party that not only commits noonday homicide, but that encourages a band of assassins to make away with one man—the party that breaks open the United States mail, and that mediates the delinquency of the States themselves—it stages belief, that they that a party should have the temerity to run a ticket in a city which is governed by law, and which is devoted to the peaceful pursuits of industry and art. That party is desirous of making conquest of the world—of bringing its misions in power in St. Louis, and of making our municipal government the confederate of the Blue Lodge.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1857.

The office of the *National Era* is removed to the newly-erected "Republican Building," corner of Indiana avenue and Second street.

THE ELECTIONS.—The elections thus far give no evidence of confidence in Mr. Buchanan, or of the tranquilizing influence of the political intermeddling of the Supreme Court. Not long since, we recorded the triumph of the Republicans in New Hampshire, and their success in the municipal elections of New York State. This week we are gratified by the announcement that the Administration party is utterly prostrated in Rhode Island. The defeat is overwhelming, the Republicans having elected Governor, Legislature, and Congressmen.

CONNECTICUT.—In our last of Congressmen elect, we set down four Republicans from Connecticut; but we fear this is more than that State has elected. We have not yet received certain intelligence of the result of the election last Monday, but, we should not be surprised if the Buchanan men had made some gains.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

It would seem, from the letter of our China correspondent, that difficulties are not yet entirely settled between the American and the Chinese authorities, but that a correspondence is going on in regard to them. Boston and New York merchants engaged in the Chinese trade are anxious that the Administration should take efficient measures to protect American interests; and it is rumored that our naval force at Canton is to be strengthened, and a special Commissioner to be sent out. But, it is said, Mr. Buchanan rejects all propositions for active co-operation with the English and French—all overtures for "entangling alliances."

We have yet to learn that the British Government has sought to engage us in an alliance with her against China; but, as the Chinese authorities hold all foreigners from the West in equal contempt, are accustomed to treat them with equal insolence, would gladly rid of all men, and close every port against them all; and as there would be little hope for Americans, should the English be at last excluded, the English Government doubtless presumes that America, while refraining from hostilities and preserving her neutrality, will do all in her power to induce the Chinese to adopt a more liberal policy. Russia of course would be pleased to have her do nothing; but, for the sake of pleasing the Czar, it is hardly worth while to reduce ourselves to the condition of a cipher.

We suppose the Administration will not forego the opportunity of rewarding some zealous partisans, by giving him the appointment of Special Commissioner to China; but, after all, the real business of the mission will have to be done, as it always has been done, by Dr. Parker, whose long residence in Canton, and familiarity with Chinese affairs, give him advantages which no new man can possess.

THE WASHINGTON UNION.—The telegraph has a trick of blowing soap-bubbles. It is curious to watch its operations in giving importance to trifles. The *Washington Union* is nothing more than an ordinary newspaper, with no special claim to consideration; and yet, for the last two months, the telegraphic operators have been sending almost daily dispatches to the New York Dailies, about it, as if its condition and relations were a matter of great interest to the Public. And in connection with it, a Mr. Appleton, of Maine, who for some reason is a particular friend of Mr. Buchanan, has also been magnified into a great man, much to his own surprise, we presume. Mr. Appleton has been invited to take charge of the organ.—Mr. Appleton will hardly now take charge of the *Union*—Mr. Appleton will probably be appointed Assistant Secretary of State.—Mr. Appleton is appointed Assistant Secretary of State, and the *Washington Union*, a newspaper of very limited circulation, and supposed to be the medium through which the Administration, when it specially needs a newspaper, intends to hold communication with the Public.

The question arises—Ought not the Free State men, while formally denying the authority of the *Washington Union*, and the so-called Territorial Judges and officers, the instruments of so much oppression, to be to the medium through which the Administration, when it specially needs a newspaper, intends to hold communication with the Public.

The report that Mr. Buchanan is to have no such organ, is of a piece with the report that he intends to see that justice be done to the *Free State* settlers in Kansas.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—March 25th, the resolutions which had passed the Senate in favor of an amendment of the Constitution, so as to abolish the property qualification of colored voters, were adopted in the Assembly by a vote of 77 to 27, the nay being all Buchanan men. This was in response to Judge Tandy's decision.

On the 27th, in the Senate, the preamble and resolution received from the Assembly, taking exception to the "Free State" decision in the United States Supreme Court, and providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the Legislature to consider and report upon the matter, were taken up, and, after a general debate, adopted by a vote of yeas 22 nays 6. The yeas were composed of "Republicans" and "Americans" and one Democrat, and the nays of three "Americans" and three Democrats.

A correspondent, writing from Sublime, Marion county, Oregon Territory, February 6th, 1857, says:

"We are about to organize the Republican party for the Territory; a Convention meets at Albany, the 11th instant, for that purpose. We have one paper—the *Oregon Spy*—and vocating our principles. I understand the leaders of the Slavey-diffusion party in Oregon have concluded that Slavery won't pay in Oregon. They announced their determination to favor a state for slaves."

"I have, in fact, your, &c.

E. CRANSTON."

THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS—THEIR POSITION.

We shall not waste time in attempting to prove, at this late day, that the so-called Legislature of Kansas was not elected by, and does not represent, the majority of the qualified voters of that Territory, but is the offspring of violence; that its acts therefore, are not *bona fide*, and no citizen of Kansas is bound to obey them.

To argue this point can now lead to no practical result. The question is, what is the duty of the People of Kansas in the condition upon them?

The Administration of Mr. Pierce recognized the so-called Legislature as lawfully constituted, and its acts as valid. Its Territorial Judges and Executive officers represented and enforced this policy. But, it was not known whether the entire Administration Party would sanction it, and it was hoped that the political revolution effected by the Republicans might so change the composition of Congress, as wholly to reverse it, and secure its adoption to the *bona fide* settlers of the People.

As this, as might have been expected, is so framed as to invest the officers appointed by the spurious Legislature with the supervision and direction of the whole process of forming a State Government, from the taking of the census to the organization of the Convention; and that the manifest purpose is, to give Slavey the utmost possible advantage.

All, to whom it is given to vote, (the Missouri code,) instead of the ballot.

The manner of making census returns is prescribed, but no provision made for submitting the Constitution, when formed, to a vote of the People.

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we count 93 Republics Free States, and one 94. The Know Nothings from Missouri some twelve more to elect, which would make the Opposites, giving the Buchanan majority.

Review.

March, 1857. W. H. Bidwell, editor, New York.

is a portrait which, in its price of the \$100, the head of Hugh Miller, in spoke of "at the grave of Walter Scott's death," Edinburgh Journals, no says, if intellect, he is not inferior, and whose ill-sorts are deplorable, but less than the of the man, his strange of the expression of the entire. Take him ill not soon look on his

magazine is also filled with, most of the pieces times been the case, and more acceptable to the we cannot particularize may mention as among The Microscope; and its London Review; "The London Quarterly; from the New Monthly and its Influence," quarterly; while "A New the Dublin University is worthy its place with in Frazee's Magazine; "The African Discoverer from the London Examiner. Without the portrait there is an excellent vaider with it. No number.

Statement of the Systematic and of a view of the Constitutional Principles of their Administration. A Manual, and popular use. Second McKinley, Philadelphia: Publishers.

this full title hardly needs to say, the fact that it edition shows that the unappreciated. It is, of reference, and such labor of consulting many tables of contents, as well as sentences conveniently embraced in the general references to authorities or expositions

To editors equally well to all who wish to new of the Constitution of the of the working of the governments, it will be an will save them much time comparing values. At it can be caught up, and question may be settled, often to fix in the memory of independent examination of a faithful and well-informed man, we can speak no better, to say, the more it is used appreciated.

First of Common Schools by William G. Lewis, the Methodist Book Concern for

of a remarkable man—providence of God that preserving care over his from death; for the that crowned them of the many vigor with a many a noble enterprise; cause of education and cause.

To the readers of this volume must have a in years identified with principles on which it was Ohio, but in all the free. It is the record of a life well spent, the exhibited, and applied in of action in which he did the cause of God and his for his preaching life; the rescued drunkard given his name to their wife, in waging war against sin, to the dust, and blood and the poor found in toilsome journeys, deriving known, down country may well feel as a voice was stilled when the living. The volume is a deceased father, but there the acts of a man and to what he was, and whether he mantle he has dropped a weather up, and like him, to the proud water in the name in the same faith, the secret the most serious and thoughtful men the example such biographies ask themselves where such in the conflict of opinion, for the mastery of principle, of greed of unholiness. There of wholeness, even if it may be, to be learned therefrom; of armor for a righteous more truly carried on than to do and sharpen the edge and the same means as his, from its resulting place, to same humble trust in Heaven, as it inspired his heart. An interesting matter in the ex- in Mr. Lewis's report on correspondence and other addresses. It by some that an undue length the selections from printed re- sought we see they stand on the publication of speeches found in books, as parts of the character of the mind and examples of the researches of the, of course, more or less local State or section of country, they materials of comparison which otherwise have, thus subserve. A striking portrait of the man, the volume, which, without style, yet clearly and forcibly of its subject, and does not

fitted up. Church concerts are rare in Catholic countries.

The concert of the professors of music come next. There the pupils, assisted by artists and amateurs, display their progress to a select circle of friends. Those musical reunions are given as social entertainments, and the pupils, many of whom are possessed of great talent, give interest to the entertainment. There is no place in the world where there are so well-organized and paid as in Paris. The well-distinguished love and court.

Such a concert I attended at Rubin's, the celebrated professor of vocal music; but unfortunately the Parisian dwellings do not admit of large audiences; the rooms, dimly lighted, and even bed-chambers, are there open to accommodate the guests, all being anxious to catch a fitting strain.

A great number of private concerts are also given, and I recently had the good fortune to sit at one at Mme. de la Motte's, where the artiste, the professional as well as amateur violinist, was congregated, to afford a rare musical.

The celebrated Borghi Thome changed his name to Violin, and is now the grand Aria from "Love's Labour's Lost" most exquisitely, Granzini, and several other Italian artists of renown, favored us with rich and melodious strains from the "vasty deed" of their strong lungs. Kriger, a celebrated German pianist, still is not a mere imitator. In his preface he states that the work was written at different times, and in detached parts, which may account for an inequality in the play; for the mood at one time may have been more favorable to the object than at another. He states, too, that favorable opinions have been given of it as an acting play, by those competent to judge. We should think, however, that it is rather a dramatic sketch of a portion of American history, and for the reader at home, it is most likely to succeed, as the length of the individual parts of the dialogue are better adapted to such a use.

Foreign Correspondence of the Era.

Paris, March 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the National Era: The Tribunal Correctionnel of Paris has been opened since the first of the month in the trial of the directors of the Company Docks of Napoleon.

In the year 1852, Cusin, Legendre, and Duclerc de Vore, obtained a charter to establish docks in Paris, on the plan of those of London. These three well-known bankers established a company, with a capital of fifty millions of francs, divided into 200,000 shares, all fifty dollars each. Mr. Arthur Berryer was appointed Imperial Commissioner of the Company by the French Government, to watch over the interests of the shareholders.

The object of the company was really to benefit society at large, and those interested in it were promised such great and flattering returns, that the share capital became in great demand. The directors, Messrs. Cusin, Legendre, and Duclerc de Vore, soon had large amounts of money under their control; but instead of employing it in the erection and extension of docks, they speculated largely at the Exchange, and, like most of those gamblers, they lost millions of the interested funds. Instead of the shareholders, the company took a hand in the game, and sustained great losses, as well as the others. To cover the deficit, they emitted a large amount of the shares, which they stated were still in the safe of the company, and was often heard to say, "Death has forgotten me."

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Asia, from Liverpool, March 21st.

THE IRISH LIBERTY PARTY AND THE TRIBUNAL CORRECTIONNEL. These men, who are to be tried like common thieves, have the trial as an intense interest. The witnesses were men belonging to families of the wealthiest class of society in France, and some of them intimately connected with the Court; on their statements depended whether or not Cusin and Legendre should be publicly stigmatized as rogues, and sent as malefactors to the penitentiary.

The best lawyers were employed on either side, but the actions were very few. The trial was to be held at the court of the King, and on the 12th of March, and the King, and his command, who is said to have sent without delay for the architects and carpenters to arrange the stalls in such a manner as to be fit for his children of the court to market, while he was in Paris, to the French lady in the perfection of a woman. The woman was kept up till past ten o'clock, and is kept up till midnight, when a few light refreshments are offered before dancing, which closes the evening's entertainment at half past twelve.

Article 4 states, in return for these concessions, the contracting Powers shall pay to the Tribunal a sum of 20,000,000 francs, to be paid by half-yearly payments.

Article 5 allows the payment to be made on the 1st of April, 1857.

Article 6 says that the time and place of and to be regulated by special treaty with Denmark.

Article 7 provides that the execution of the preceding conditions, as regards constitutional States, is subject to the rules and formalities established in such States.

Article 8 provides that the exchange of the ratification of the treaty shall take place by a date given.

THE WAR IN NICARAGUA.

The steamer Texas arrived at this port last evening, with advices from Walker to the 15th of March, two weeks later than those previously received. The Orizabas, which touched at San Juan on the 19th, on her way to San Francisco to conduct the blockade of the port of Potosi, had been captured by the rebels, and were sent to the coast of California. The rebels had just then "other fish to fry," and left the reception of that formidable committee of three to his Imperial Majesty.

Napoleon had just then "other fish to fry," and left the reception of that formidable committee of three to his Grand Chamberlain, who listened patiently to the complaints of his men, viz., that the rebels had had a most ungrateful reception from the French, and that his sisterhood to see his Majesty, and hambly bring to his notice the awful calamities which would result from the distribution of the stalls in the Chancery. He sacrificed their wounded feelings, as well as he could, by promising to communicate their complaints to his Majesty, who is said to have sent without delay for the architects and carpenters to arrange the stalls in such a manner as to be fit for his children of the court to market, while he was in Paris, to the French lady in the perfection of a woman. The woman was kept up till past ten o'clock, and is kept up till midnight, when a few light refreshments are offered before dancing, which closes the evening's entertainment at half past twelve.

The intelligence brought by the Texas, as it then was, that there were very good reason to suppose, that the position of affairs completely repudiated the Spanish claims.

A peasant by the name of Michel Kavellieki, lately died, at the age of one hundred and thirty-seven years ten months and eleven days. He was married at the age of nineteen, has been a centenarian, and is still living. He was never seriously ill, and it was only within a few years of his death that he complained of not being able to read without spectacles; but he preserved all his faculties to the day of his death, and was often heard to say, "Death has forgotten me."

THE SPANISH AND MEXICO.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MADRID, March 7, 1857.

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The best lawyers were employed on either side, but the actions were very few. The trial was to be held at the court of the King, and on the 12th of March, and the King, and his command, who is said to have sent without delay for the architects and carpenters to arrange the stalls in such a manner as to be fit for his children of the court to market, while he was in Paris, to the French lady in the perfection of a woman. The woman was kept up till past ten o'clock, and is kept up till midnight, when a few light refreshments are offered before dancing, which closes the evening's entertainment at half past twelve.

Article 4 states, in return for these concessions, the contracting Powers shall pay to the Tribunal a sum of 20,000,000 francs, to be paid by half-yearly payments.

Article 5 allows the payment to be made on the 1st of April, 1857.

Article 6 says that the time and place of and to be regulated by special treaty with Denmark.

Article 7 provides that the execution of the preceding conditions, as regards constitutional States, is subject to the rules and formalities established in such States.

Article 8 provides that the exchange of the ratification of the treaty shall take place by a date given.

THE SPANISH AND MEXICO.

Correspondence of the London Times.

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